The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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Whoever serves his country well has no need of ancestors. —Voltaire.

WHOLE NO. 1045. WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1931 FRANK MORRISON, Secretary VOL. 21, NO. 6.

OLD SPEED-UP SYSTEMS ARE GIVEN NEW NAMES

"Economic planning," "scientific order in production," "stabilization" and "rationalization" are new names for the old system of greater production at less cost.

These phrases mean more centralization, combines, speed up and automatic machinery.

The new planning provides for accurate information on the people's income and on trade conditions. Commodities will be produced as needed. No large stocks (inventories) will be carried. This means less capital invested and lower interest charges. Standardization to a point undreamed of will be the rule.

Excessive plant capacity will be junked and only the fittest among workers will be given steady employment to supply a market that has been "stabilized." The more than six million unemployed will remain where they are.

The age limit of 40-45 years for workers will be general, as only young men can stand the pace. Wages for those employed will not be reduced. Such a reduction would unite the employed and unemployed, whereas the new plan will tend to keep them divided.

The number of needed workers, however, will be steadily lessened as automatic machinery and other processes are silently installed.

"Economic planning" is an attractive system for employers who forget that mergers and combines will continue to reduce their number.

Automatic machinery will have the same effect on employed workers, despite promises that the new "stabilization" will provide them steady work.

The "economic planner" will reply, of course, that elimination of every possible waste, and greater mass output based on a knowledge of markets will reduce production costs, cheapen commodities, increase demand and thereby create more employment.

"This is not a new claim. It was heard when mass production and displacement of labor by automatic machinery first attracted attention. The claim has not proven satisfactory to more than 6,000,000 idle workers.

The "economic planner" ignores the fact that an unemployed worker can not buy, regardless of price. The "planner" is only interested in production, while our major problem is distribution—to establish buying power that employment will be created.

Men who talk of "economic planning" ignore the cause of our depression. They accept the status quo—millions of idle, other millions on part time work, and other millions paid a low wage.

The "economic planner" would build on that foundation. He fails to see that the very force that created these workless will continue to function.

Prosperity can not be based on a few million workers receiving comparatively high wages until they are 40 or 45 years old, when they are turned into the idle ranks. Automatic machinery accelerates this movement.

Employers, as a class, will receive no permanent benefit from the "economic planner." They will continue to be engulfed by the grinding process.

Organized labor's solution of high wages and shorter hours must be accepted.

Work is the solution for unemployment. Buying power is the only thing that can start idle factories.

Senator Couzens Warns Industry To Change Or Pay Idle Insurance

Washington, April 18.—"Business men must prevent a recurrence of present conditions or be prepared to accept unemployment insurance and old age pension legislation."

This warning was made by Senator Couzens in a formal statement addressed to the United States Chamber of Commerce for consideration at its meeting in Atlantic City, April 28 to May 1.

The Michigan lawmaker notified the nation's business men that they need not expect that present conditions can continue or that unemployment insurance and old age pensions can be avoided by the old system of libeling and abusing Congress.

"Questions of unemployment insurance, old age pensions, or regulation of industry do not arise in Congress unless there is a great need," said Senator Couzens. "Issues are not raised in Congress out of thin air.

"Congress will not provide for unemployment insurance and old age pensions if industry does not create the need. If industry does not want government interference in business, it must prevent the need.

"Frankly, knowing as I do the details of government in Washington, I would much prefer that industry, individually or in groups, would take care of these matters.

"However, the great American public has exhibited great patience to give industry an opportunity to take care of these matters, and it can not be expected that the public will wait much longer, if at all."

Senator Couzens asked if the business men will "assure the millions upon millions of our citizens who are in great distress because of an inadequate living income how they propose to prevent a recurrence of the conditions which now have been existing for going on two years.

"Will these business men," continued Mr. Couzens, "tell the American people if they approve of the present tendency of property into the hands of the few? If they observe from Treasury Department statistics that the distribution of corporate net income is gradually rising until nearly 81 per cent of the entire distribution is going to corporations which have more than $100,000 of annual income."

STRIKERS ARE JAILED BY INJUNCTION JUDGE

Stroudsburg, Pa., April 18.—With a frenzy that befits the most rabid anti-unionist, Judge Samuel E. Shull of this county imposed a fine of $500 each on 16 young girl hosiery strikers. Jensen Shaw, president of the local Hosiery Workers' Union, was jailed. The court said these workers violated his over-night injunction.

A score of other pickets were arrested by Sheriff Werkheiser. This official recently gave wide liberty to strikebreakers who were charged with the murder of a young woman, while another victim of the strikebreakers' bullets was arrested.

In sentencing the strikers, Judge Shull said he would release them if they would swear to uphold the Federal and State Constitutions and obey his injunction. Accused of not that they willingly uphold the Constitutions, but not an injunction which violates both documents.

The strike is being directed by the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers. The unionists deny that they have committed violence. They point out that the only time this was when four strikebreakers killed Alberta Bachman, a young striker. Judge Shull released these murderers on bail despite the fact that never in the history of the State has a homicide charge been bailable.

WAR ON ILLITERACY FAVORED BY WILBUR

Washington, April 18.—Despite its decrease, illiteracy continues to be "eminently formidable and challenging," said Secretary of the Interior Wilbur in a radio address.

"Recent returns from the Bureau of the Census in 16 States show a reduction of illiteracy during the last decade amounting to 12.4 per cent," said the secretary. "In 1920 these States reported 1,160,781 illiterates. In 1930 they reduced this number to 1,013,623, or 147,158. The District of Columbia lowered its number from 10,500 to 6,611, which was a drop of 37 per cent. Alabama reduced its number nearly 27,000, Mississippi nearly 30,000 and Arkansas more than 25,000.

"A critical observer may scrutinize the returns from the 16 States and embarrass us with a sharp question. If the reduction has been 147,158 in 10 years or 12.6 per cent, he may say, then at that rate it may take 70 years to eradicate illiteracy."

RAY STEWART DIES

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, April 18.—Raymond G. Stewart, editor of the Cedar Rapids Tribune, died at his home here at the age of 59. He was a member of the International Typographical Union and was a labor editor for many years.

AGED PENSION GAINS

Harrisburg, Pa., April 18.—The House is considering the Harris bill, passed by the Senate, and which provides for a Constitutional amendment to permit payment of old age pensions, soldiers' bonus and mothers' assistance.

MEXICAN WAGE CUT OPPOSED BY EDITORS

Mexico City, April 18.—The government's proposal to reduce wages of Federal employees to meet a deficit is being opposed by editors in this city.

One newspaper suggests that the higher-salaried employes be cut, but objects to reductions of the lower incomes that will affect business and further limit sales.

NO STEEL PRICE WAR; HARMFUL TO PROFITS

New York, April 18.—There is no prospect of a general price war in the steel industry, according to the Wall Street Journal.

Rumors that the steel trust will seek business at any price are without foundation, it is stated.

Such action, says W. S. J., "would result in giving consumers unusually reasonable levels at which the steel companies would not make a profit. A ruthless price war would not help any part of the Industry."

This reasoning, however, does not seem to apply to labor, as "wage readjustments" are not unusual.

It is not profitable, however, to cut prices. Profits would be lessened.

DAVENPORT P. O. JOB ON LOW WAGE BASIS

Davenport, Iowa, April 18.—Work on a basis of 30 cents an hour features the new post office building in this city.

The Tri-City Labor Review asks "where is that politician that was given the President by employers that there would be no reduction in wages?

"That a contractor can hide behind the technicalities of the law is permitted to work on Federal jobs and enforce a 30-cent wage scale on workers in this vicinity, regardless of an industrial depression, reflects no credit on government officials," says the labor paper.

CIGARETTE INDUSTRY MARKED BY LOW WAGE

Washington, April 18.—The cigarette industry in this country is marked by low wages and long hours, according to the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Average full-time earnings per week for males ranged from $11.05 for hand stemmers to $34.36 for mechanics, and for females from $9.48 for laborers to $20.90 for wrapping machine operators. The full-time hours per week ranged between 49 and 50. This industry reports large profits.

MILL WORKERS CUT; WAGE $1.80 A DAY

Everett, Wash., April 18.—Several hundred mill workers employed by the Robinson Manufacturing Co. are on strike against a 10 per cent wage cut the mill bring rates in many cases down to $1.80 a day. Others would be paid $2.10.

The company, last fall, cut wages 20 per cent. The latest cut is being resisted and the employes have organization. They are aided by the local trade union movement.

TEAMSTERS CUT HOURS

Oakland, Calif., April 18.—Teamsters' Union No. 70 installed the eight-hour day. This is a reduction of 30 minutes each day and affects 1,200 employes.

OLD AGE PENSION PLAN SUPPORTED BY GREEN

New York, April 18.—The A. F. of L. stands behind the old age relief movement, declared William Green, president A. F. of L., in an address at the Conference on Old Age Security, held under the auspices of the American Association for Old Age Security.

The major cause of poverty, declared Mr. Green, is unequal distribution of earnings in industry.

He said that of 5,000,000 persons of 65 years or over, more than 4,000,000 are said to be penniless. The policy of some employers who have discriminated against employment of men 40 years old has intensified the problem.

The speaker said that minimum standards, established through the enactment of old age relief legislation, should provide for State control and supervision, State contribution, a law in each State creating a commission to care for those to be aided, with benefits of not less than $300 a year for those in need at the age of 65.

Other speakers were Edwin Kennedy, secretary-treasurer United Mine Workers of America; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of this city, and Dr. Edward T. Devinne of the New York City Housing Commission. Rev. Francis J. McConnell, Bishop Episcopal Church, was chairman.

Abraham Epstein, executive secretary of the association, asserted that old age security "and removal of the threat of the poorhouse" were "only a matter of a few years."

"Every test and sign during the last year indicates that the citizenry of America is determined to wipe out this ancient blot—old age insecurity and the poorhouse—from our civilization," he added.

FARM WAGES LOWER; REACH 1916 LEVEL

Washington, April 18.—Farm wages, on April 1, were at the lowest level since 1916, according to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

This drop, it is stated, was caused by the lower level of industrial employment, which has increased the supply of farm workers, and the sharp decline in demand for workers because of low prices for products.

The decline from January 1 to April 1, the bureau said, is unusual, as it occurred in a period when the wage ordinarily advanced—in the spring planting season.

FULL CREW ACTS UPHELD

Washington, April 18.—The Arkansas full-crew laws were upheld by the United States Supreme Court.

The court, in two prior decisions, sustained both laws and in the present case rejected contentions that conditions had so changed as to constitute an undue burden on interstate commerce.

New Industries Can't Absorb Labor; High Wages Urged by Federal Chief

Washington, April 18.—Ethelbert Stewart, Commissioner of Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics, does not accept the claim that new industries are absorbing workers let out by old ones. The radio and phonograph industry in 1927, he pointed out, employed but 5,000 more than in 1923.

The commissioner said increased wages would bring a greater measure of prosperity by increasing buying power, but the problem is to make employers want to raise wages.

A return to business prosperity is linked more closely with the problem of finance than with production, he said.

In rejecting the claim that new industries are absorbing displaced workers, Mr. Stewart agreed that there is an element of truth in the statement, but he referred to the thousands of stores in Hollywood, few of which average five days' work a week for a year.

In the manufacture of phonographs and radio," said Mr. Stewart, "census figures show that the number of employes rose only 3,000 from 1923 to 1927. Three thousand would not go far toward absorbing the shrinkage of employment in manufacturing plants.

"In the attempts to prove that our industrial and commercial life, taken as a whole, is taking care of everybody, our attention is directed to the large increase in the number of students in high schools and universities. My answer to that is this: Those people are not employed and never were. That fact is not very encouraging as an answer to the problem. The average life of insurance agents as such is seven months, and that of the corner grocer, who is becoming more and more short-lived as the chain stores expand. Chain stores do not employ as many people as the old-time store. One chain grocery system, for example, has only one man in many of its stores."

OHIO LEGISLATURE BELTS YELLOW DOG

Columbus, Ohio, April 18.—Both branches of the Ohio legislature tin-canned the "yellow dog" by declaring that such alleged contract, when enforced either by workers or employers, is against public policy.

The Senate vote was 82-33, and the House 85-1.

The House leadership attempted to prevent a vote on the bill which was introduced by Representative Hubert S. Marshall of Cincinnati, secretary-treasurer International Union of Horse Shoers. A labor bloc, organized in the House, overthrew that leadership.

STRIKE SPEECH BAN ASSAILED BY CLERGY

Springfield, Mass., April 18.—Free speech and free assembly, and where this is denied, our churches should be opened for that purpose, declared the New England Methodist Conference.

This action followed pleas by radical leaders in the recent Lawrence textile strike for the denied constitutional guarantees. The resolution was passed over the protest of Lay and clergymen and of a minority in the conference.

The conference declared:

We, the members of the New England Methodist Conference, protest against any breach of constitutional rights of free speech and free assembly by any city government in our State and we recommend that when such breach occurs and the privilege of free assembly and free speech has been denied, that our churches be opened to such assemblies."

WOULD LESSEN ACCIDENTS

Trenton, N. J., April 18.—The State Legislature passed a bill which provides for teaching of accident prevention in public schools.

British Unions Face Legal Control; Injunction Method Used In America

Washington, April 18.—Trade union information from London to A. F. of L. headquarters indicates that British employing interests have the same objective as many American employers—control of trade unions.

This objective in America is reached through equity courts. In England business employers dare not use the injunction for this purpose. They must rely on statutory law.

To control British unions by law, Liberals and Conservatives in the House of Commons would change the Trades Disputes Act so that strikes would be outlawed and compulsory arbitration enforced. The proposed changes are being resisted by the Labor party.

The Liberal-Conservative plan is the result of the Labor party's attempt to restore the Trades Disputes Act to its 1926 standing. In that year, during the general strike, the Conservative (Tory) Government, led by Premier Baldwin, changed the act so that the Tories might suspend work as restricted. Labor, since then, demanded that the 1926 amendments be annulled. A bill to this effect was recently presented in the House of Commons, but the Liberals joined with the Tories in amendments that make matters worse. The Labor party dares their foes to pass such legislation.

Under the new proposal practically all strikes are prohibited, and especially in the mining industry, transport and railway service, electricity supply, dock, wharf and riverside employment, the distributive trades and public utilities.

Other unions that would aid such strike are likewise guilty of an illegal act.

"Nothing like this has been contemplated by any government for the last 50 years," said Herbert Tracey, writing in "The Seaman," official magazine of the National Union of Seamen, and published in London.

"These Liberals, with an impudence that is too presumptious even to be laughed at, propose to undo the legislative work of the Disraeli Government in 1875, which gave labor the right to form the action of trade unions in trade disputes," said Mr. Tracey.

"The Baldwin act (passed by Conservatives in 1926), less stupidly reactionary than the Liberal amendment, permitted strikes if a primary object was to injure the trade with which they began to have a real effect by compelling the government to intervene in the interests of the community.

"Government intervention, as the Liberals want it, is not to see that justice is done to the workers and not to curtail the power of employers to inflict hardship upon the community —but only to defeat the workers, to tie their hands, to hamstring their unions. This is the Liberal policy toward the trade unions."

FACTS ABOUT EXTRAS IN PICTURE INDUSTRY

San Francisco, April 18.—An investigation of hardships and disappointment to the Hollywood picture industry reveals hardships and disappointment to thousands of men, women, boys and girls.

The State Department of Industrial Relations has published these facts, that were supplied by the Central Casting Bureau of Hollywood.

The bureau states that last year it registered 17,541 "extras." Only 838 persons averaged one day's work or more a week. Of these, 95 averaged two and one-half days a week and less than three days a week. Not a single person among the 17,451 listed could claim the record of having daily work.

"Those who dream dreams about the financial returns from residence in the motion-picture city are invited to ponder over these official figures," said Will J. French, director of the State Department of Industrial Relations.

"Thirteen and one-half per cent of the registrants worked for $5 a day; 36.56 per cent for $7.50 a day; 43.23 per cent were paid a per diem of $10 and only seven per cent of the total received in excess of $10 for the day's work.

"The average daily placement of men was 545; of women, 243; of children, 19, thus showing a total daily average placement of 807."

LABOR RADIO STATION WANTS CLEAR CHANNEL

Washington, April 18.—Hearings are being held by the Federal Radio Commission on the application of Labor's broadcasting station WCFL, Chicago, for a clear channel. The labor station is represented by Matthew Woll, vice president A. F. of L., and Wm. E. Rubin, well known labor attorney of Milwaukee.

The plea of labor's broadcast station is supported by Ellis A. Yost, chief examiner of the commission, who, last year, reported:

"The service record, available financial resources and high class program material, the ability of the owners and managers, and the need of the people for the service proposed to be rendered by station WCFL, challenge the careful and serious consideration of the Federal Radio Commission to the reopening of the question for increased power on a clear channel."

CHAIN STORE PROFITS REACH RECORD FIGURE

New York, April 18.—The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, operating 15,511 stores, made a net profit last year of $30,742,775. This compares with $26,219,631 the year before. The company installed 319 new stores last year.

The dollar value of merchandise sold last year was almost as large as the steel trust and was considerably in excess of some of the larger industrial corporations.

OPPOSE WAGE CUT

Portland, Ore., April 18.—Organized street car men oppose a 10 per cent wage reduction that is being urged by the local traction company.

The company, last year, secured a 10-cent fare to pay a 4 per cent wage increase. The present wage reduction demand was unanimously rejected by 1,700 employes.

Stock Ownership Plan Blows Up; Unorganized Street Car Men Stung

Philadelphia, April 18.—The Mitten Management, operators of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company and other local transportation systems, was characterized as "financial vultures" and as "a colossal conspiracy to drain the revenues" of the company, by Judge Harry S. McDevitt, jr., of the Common Pleas Court, in appointing three receivers for the concern.

The court referred to Mitten executives as "Mitten marionettes" and "rubber stamp officials" and directed that the receivers recover sums aggregating at least $8,000,000 and to further investigate the relationship between the local traction company and Mitten affiliates.

The court blasted the latest co-operative, labor baiting venture in which unorganized workers were lured by high-pressure publicity and salesmanship. Assurances are made to the duped workers that their interests will be cared for, but no one can predict the outcome until the financial mess is probed.

Mitten Management was launched in 1924 when the late Thomas E. Mitten organized a financially irresponsible corporation with a small capitalization to collect from the Rapid Transit Company, to use the words of Judge McDevitt, "a much larger return for his services than was provided in the original arrangement of 1911."

Mitten organized various interlocking companies in which his employes invested part of their earnings. A sensational publicity campaign was started and the plan was pictured as the final solution for industrial problems.

These workers are now placing their trust in Judge McDevitt's statement that their wage payments shall not be disturbed, and by a similar statement by A. A. Mitten, son of the late founder of Mitten Management.

Even if the workers' funds are saved, the collapse is a blow to the system of employes' stock ownership that is intended to keep workers unorganized.

The Mitten workers put their trust in this scheme, rather than in united action and the inevitable has happened.

Judge McDevitt shows that millions of dollars have been wasted. Mitten Management are made to the "yes-yes" men, who received vast sums in fees and commissions.

The connection between the local traction company and Mitten, said the court, were marked "by gross waste, negligence and acts of questionable honesty."

FOREIGN MARKET IS SMALL FACTOR; HIGH WAGES CAN CARE FOR OUTPUT

Washington, April 18.—"American industry is largely dependent upon its home market, which consumes nine-tenths of our total production," said Miss Mary Anderson, director Federal Women's Bureau, in urging higher wages.

"While perfecting the processes of mass production," she said, "not enough attention has been directed to seeing that the buying power of our people has enabled them to keep pace with the all-turning of goods."

Our home market, said Miss Anderson, is nine times as important to American business as is the foreign market, and it is a workers' market, rising and falling, as do wages, with the increase and decrease in unemployment.

"It is our unemployed and underpaid workers to whom we can look as the greatest potential market in the world. If they could buy what they need to maintain an American standard of living, much of the fear of unemployment would vanish.

"We can employment for the wants of the people, but if the people have not the money to spend a market is stagnant and business dislocation and poverty follow."

Miss Anderson pointed out that while wages have fallen since 1929, more interest and dividends were paid in the first month of the first 11 months of 1930 than in 1929.

"Adequate wages, that will bring to life our great potential workers' markets by a more equitable distribution of the national income, constitutes the most powerful and practical force of permanent solution of our unemployment problem."

Hand in hand with increased purchasing power, Miss Anderson said, must go more leisure. The shorter work day means more general employment for everyone, she said. "It means more regular work for those employed and increased time for the worker to make use of many products that can be consumed only in leisure hours." In short, continued Miss Anderson, "we can look for no sounder basis for industrial progress than the shorter work week and a well-paid working population."

SHORTER WORK DAY TO MEET MACHINERY

New York, April 18.—There is a constant spectre of unemployment, because of machinery, said Dr. George Barton Cutten of Colgate University, in an address in this city.

The educator said that with a more efficient use of machinery and a more equal distribution of profits "it seems likely that our present state of development would permit a six if not a four-hour day.

"If we are to have employment for all," he said, "either we must curtail the use of the machine or the hours of labor, and there is no chance of curtailing the machine."

ATLANTA COUNCIL PLEADS FOR PEACE

Atlanta, Ga., April 18.—The Georgia Power Company ignored a resolution signed by every member of the city council that the importation of strikebreakers cease.

The company was asked to mediate its dispute with organized electrical workers in this city and throughout the State who were locked out after maintaining friendly relations for 12 years. The company would set up its Company Union, Local officials of the company plead that they have received orders from "higher up."

DEPRESSION WILL END; ANOTHER IN TEN YEARS

Washington, April 18.—Our business depression will last a year, but we will have another period of "hard times" within the next 10 years, said Herbert F. Fraser, professor of economics at Swarthmore College, in an address before the annual meeting of the Religious Society of Friends.

The speaker warned employers to adopt unemployment insurance if they would prevent such compulsory action by the State.

DOUBLE COMPENSATION FOR INJURED CHILDREN

Harrisburg, Pa., April 18.—The State Legislature amended the workmen's compensation law which will make it costly to employ children in illegal work.

The amendment provides that where such a child is injured double compensation shall be awarded.

POSTAL SAVINGS GAIN

Washington, April 18.—The largest gain in postal savings deposits ever recorded, from $175,000,000 to $300,000,000, was made during the present fiscal year, according to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

This "tremendous" increase cannot be explained definitely, he said, although the economic depression may have caused it. When the public regains confidence in local banks, he said, the present rate of increase may be checked.

A definite need of postal savings facilities will exist so long as there are timid people, he said.

HIGH LIFE STANDARDS WOULD AID BUSINESS

New York, April 18.—The main cause of the present depression is that the power to produce "has run away from the standards of living," said Senator Wagner, at a dinner in his honor.

"If the average annual income is increased $1,000, the national income would be increased $40,000,000,000," said Senator Wagner. This should be the nation's goal, he said, although this project would not mean luxury for the average wage earner.

The accomplishment of such a program would mean the elimination of all "industrial waste," and "the cruelest form of human waste."

Senator Wagner said that the wage-earning class is "in a condition of dissatisfaction and rebellion" as the result of the present business depression. He warned that economic unrest "even in the very citadels of smugness." Declaring that some capitalists should be forced by a demand for a reduction of wages, the lawmaker criticized this policy as certain to lead to greater dissatisfaction and suffering.

"Wage scales are no longer to be determined by the profits targets that can be driven. The level of wages must hereafter be regarded as affected with a public interest."

Senator Wagner also emphasized the need for elimination of child labor, and for unemployment insurance, old-age pension laws and a general reduction in working hours.

CHILD HEALTH DAY PROCLAIMED MAY 1

Washington, April 18.—May 1 has been proclaimed by the national "Child Health Day" by President Hoover.

The proclamation calls on Governors of all States, territories and possessions to issue similar proclamations, and recommends for consideration on May 1 "the children's charter" as adopted at the White House conference on child health and protection.

The responsibility for the well-being of children is a community responsibility as well as an individual duty, said President Hoover.

NEW MACHINISTS' OFFICIAL

Washington, April 18.—The general executive council of the International Association of Machinists elected Harry J. Carr of Kansas City to fill the unexpired term of the late Peter J. Conlon, general vice president.

The new official served as general organizer and as railroad lodge worker. He previously had been a member of the general executive council. He represented railroad workers on a government wage board during the war.

STATE UNIONS TO MEET

Salina, Kan., April 18.—The annual convention Kansas Federation of Labor will convene here May 15.